



## AVENGED AT LAST.

convey them to the temporary home of our California friends, and some other remarks were passed about the air which the French woman gave herself.

Upon reaching the house, they were at once ushered into the library and the consultation immediately commenced. Mrs. Bregy had very little to tell concerning her history prior to the time her husband deserted her. She related the incident of meeting him at a ball to which she had been invited by some friends from her own country, and told the story of their brief courtship and finally of her marriage to Alphonse Bregy. But she could not or would not tell what her husband's business was. She said that for the first six months of their married life he was a loving husband and treated her kindly, but afterwards he began to grow cold towards her. Finally, about a month after Eugene was born, he went away and never again returned. After that time she never heard of her husband, and that was from a French plasterer, who had been out to Denver. This man asserted positively that he saw Alphonse Bregy in that city, but that he could not get to speak to him. "That," concluded Mrs. Bregy, "was all I ever heard of him, and I had given up all hope of ever seeing him again until I met him a few months ago at the dock in Brooklyn."

"Was there anything peculiar in his general bearing?" asked Percy.

"Yes, he stooped a little, but showed it more especially when he grew tired of wearing his shoulder-braces and would discard them for a day or two," answered Mrs. Bregy.

Then Mr. Wilcox asked what steps they had taken to discover who Mr. Emerick really was since he went away on the "Trinidad."

"All that has been done I did myself," said Eugene. "I went down to the office of Emerick & Co. on Pearl street and the clerk told me that Mr. Emerick was in Buenos Ayres." Eugene then recounted what he had heard while the door was closing.

After this very little information of importance was gained from the mother and son, but before they left, after being entertained during the evening by Mrs. Delano and Armida, Mr. Wilcox said to Mrs. Bregy: "Inasmuch as the carelessness of your coachman was the cause of your son's accident, and as you persistently refuse any recompense, you must allow me to do one thing."

"What is that, Mr. Wilcox?" said Mrs. Bregy in a pleasant manner.

"You must permit us to make some inquiries regarding this Mr. Emerick and give us permission to find out all we can about him," he replied.

In a grateful tone the woman replied: "Any information you may be able to give to me, no matter how scanty in detail, will be gladly received and acknowledged."

As the mother and son were being driven home, Mr. Wilcox and Percy sat in the library still talking about Emerick.

"There is a mystery attached to all of it," said Percy to Mr. Wilcox. "If you could have only seen the fellow Emerick, it might have cleared up doubts, but as the matter now stands we can do nothing but speculate."

"Very true, but if for no other reason than to oblige this poor woman we must now follow on up. In your opinion there is any possibility of Emerick returning to New York in the near future?"

"That is something that mystifies me," said Percy. "Why should a presumably respectable merchant have reason for keeping his whereabouts a secret? Eugene Bregy called at the office

made arrangements to sail on the Amazon leaving in four days' time for Rio de Janeiro, whence he would have to embark for the River Plata. That same night Percy and Armida were engaged to go to a ball at the Metropolitan Opera House.

They had not been drawn far into the maelstrom of New York society but their life was not without some little pleasures of the kind and this was one of the exceptional occasions. This would probably be Percy's last opportunity of escorting Armida anywhere during that season. The ball passed off pleasantly, but several times during the evening Percy felt that the attentions which Armida was receiving from a crowd of admirers worried him considerably and he began to wonder whether it would be safe to leave her among such a crowd of eligible men. During his absence she might possibly meet one who would capture her free heart. In that case she would never know that he had loved her unless he told her now.

Many times during the evening Armida found him sitting in a quiet place apparently lost in thought and once she accused him of being exceedingly dull. But Percy had made up his mind what he would do, and on the way home from the ball he began to put test questions to Armida. The result of her replies

was that as they each sat in the parlor turning their eyes over a register previous to retiring, Percy declared his passion. It was only the old story told perhaps with slight variation, but before he had finished Mr. Wilcox, who had heard their voices, came down to have a parting word. It was past his usual time for retiring, but he had waited to see the pleasure-seekers return as he knew they would not remain very late and even now it was only a little after one o'clock. He came downstairs almost noiselessly and as he reached the door of the parlor he noticed Percy leaning very closely over Armida engaged in earnest conversation. The old fellow was angry with himself for interrupting so interesting a scene, but having entered he could not at once withdraw. "Ah," he thought, "this is encouraging!"

Armida soon retired and left Mr. Wilcox and Percy to have a talk before going to bed. Percy did not tell Mr. Wilcox what happened and a desultory conversation relative to Percy's departure was indulged in and they separated for the night.

"How near, that night, Percy was to winning Armida for his wife will never be known. That was his last chance to be alone with her for many a long day—a chance spoiled quite inadvertently by the last man who would have wished to do such a thing.

Two days later he was on his way to South America.

## HE NOTICED PERCY AND ARMIDA IN EARNEST CONVERSATION.

Nothing could have suited Percy better than this. He went and stayed late. Percy was the order of the hour, and Percy left a winner to such an extent that he felt in honor bound to accept the invitation pressed upon him to attend again a week later and give the ladies an opportunity to recoup their losses.

An intelligent Spaniard of about Mr. Emerick's own age accompanied Percy part of the way home and grew very confidential.

"Mr. Huntly," he said, "let me caution you to be very careful when you go to Mr. Emerick's next week. There were one or two gentlemen in that party to-night who are adepts at handling the cards and I have just cause for being suspicious even of Mr. Emerick himself. It is not perhaps the essence of honor to speak of one's host behind his back. You are a stranger and may have plenty of money which you can afford to lose, but any suspicions that the play at Mr. Emerick's house was not always fair, were confirmed to-night and I give you warning. Be careful."

Looking Mr. Emerick straight in the eyes he riveted that gentleman's gaze in such a manner that there was no escape. Then in a clear, calm voice he uttered the words: "Leon Velasquez, I will fight you."

But if Mr. Emerick was indeed Velasquez, Percy's words took no apparent effect, for not a muscle of the merchant's face moved as he replied: "There is no one of that name in the room; to whom do you refer?"

"To you," answered Percy; "but I will fight you under any name you wish."

"I fail to understand why you should address me by any name other than my own, but our seconds will make arrangements, and I am prepared at any time to meet you," was the reply.

The tall Spaniard and the gentleman whom Percy had named as his second then held a consultation and soon decided that the meeting should take place at daylight in a secluded spot to the northwest of the town.

Percy chose to fight with rapier, as he was tolerably skillful in the use of those weapons and felt more certain of getting fair play. All arrangements being completed, Percy and his second at once made their departure. There was still time for a few hours' sleep and Percy decided to take advantage of it.

But no sooner had Percy and his friend departed than the tall Spaniard and Mr. Emerick were again in consultation. "That Englishman must never leave this country alive," he said, "and I can not and will not run the risk of fighting him. He is probably a skilled swordsman or would not choose such weapons, and since there must be no mistake about his being disposed of, other means must be resorted to."

"That will be easy enough," replied his second in Spanish. "You go to bed and get your rest and I will attend to the rest."

"Do this and you shall be well paid,"

Percy failed to get a glimpse of him again during all that evening, but he waited patiently and, after the performance, he still lingered hoping to see the merchant pass out. He had to wait some time and in parts of the hall many of the lights were being extinguished before Mr. Emerick arose to leave. When he did he moved about as though afraid of being seen. It was hardly the place where one would expect to see a person of his position and that was probably his reason for his cautious movements. Percy followed his man rather closely as he went towards the stage door where he met a lady just coming out. Together they walked across the Plaza and found a conveyance which was evidently waiting for them, for without a word to the driver, they took their seats and were driven away.

"The more I see of this man the more of a mystery does he become to me; but I would like to get a good look at him face to face once," soliloquized Lovel.

The opportunity was not long delayed, for a few days later Percy was seated on one of the marble seats in the shade of the Paradise trees on the Plaza Victoria when he should approach but Mr. Emerick. Percy was reading a portion of a London paper which had arrived on the last mail, and was handed to him by an English army officer at the hotel. He hardly knew how to account Emerick, but resorted to very simple tactics by asking him in the free and easy manner which he had acquired in America, if he would permit him to take a light from his cigar. Mr. Emerick at once drew out a gold match box and supplied the want.

"You are a stranger here?" he said to Percy.

"I am, indeed. I arrived here only a few days since," replied Percy, at the same time feeling devoutly thankful that Mr. Emerick had not recognized him by an English army officer at Long Branch, the only place where Mr. Emerick had met Percy, that it was a safe risk to take, and it had apparently passed safely.

"Have you any acquaintances in Buenos Ayres?" was Mr. Emerick's first question.

"None whatever," answered Percy; "I am here to see the country, and do not intend to remain long."

"Where are you staying, may I ask?"

"At the Hotel Victoria," was the reply.

"Then you are an Englishman, I presume?"

"Yes," answered Percy without alluding to his long residence in America.

"If you ever find the time hanging heavily on your hands while here," said Mr. Emerick, "drop in at my office and see me." Saying which he drew out a card and handed it to Percy. "May I inquire your name?" he asked as he handed the card.

"Byron Huntly," responded Percy. "I am sorry I have no card."

This was the assumed name under which Percy had registered at the hotel and the one by which he was traveling.

A few days later he called at Mr. Emerick's office and took lunch with that gentleman. He also accepted an invitation to meet a few gentlemen at Mr. Emerick's house that evening.

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sides, in regard to finding out whether he was the woman Bregy's husband or not, he possessed no clew of any kind on which to proceed.

The early part of the evening passed pleasantly enough. Percy continued to win and so did the gentleman who had given him the warning on the last occasion of their playing. But after midnight—the turn came. In an incredibly short space of time the Spaniard's pile was reduced to almost nothing, and Percy also played a losing game. Alford suddenly detected the unpleasant fact that they were being cheated. When he made this discovery he did not hesitate a moment, but threw down his cards and refused to play. The Spaniard and Mr. Emerick stared at him in amazement and asked the reason. Leaning back in his chair and quietly lighting a cigar, he said, as he puffed away without the slightest regard to consequences: "Because this game is crooked."

Every man except the Spaniard who had warned Percy jumped to his feet. "Sir," they said in unison, "what do you mean by this insult?" "Precisely what I said," the cool and undaunted Englishman replied.

"Such insults may pass unnoticed in England," said Mr. Emerick, with a smug laugh, "but here things are different. The insult which you have offered us can only be wiped out in one way."

"On the modern French plan or in the stern reality?" asked Percy, who could not resist the temptation to hurl a sneer at the man for whom he had conceived such a strong dislike.

"We have but one plan here," spoke up a tall, mustached Spaniard, "and that is to fight to the death."

"Undoubtedly a very good one, too, but do you propose that I should fight each of you singly, will you all pounce upon me at once, or do I take my choice of opponents?" was Percy's reply, made as easily as though he was engineering his way on an unfamiliar street. The Spaniards at once commenced speaking rapidly to each other, at the same time casting angry glances at Percy, but he never flinched.

During this conversation Percy's thoughts chased each other through his mind with lightning swiftness. If he fought, his opponent must be this man Emerick. And what if Emerick should prove the better man? In that case it might never be learned who he really was. He felt that he had made a mistake in offending these hot-headed Spaniards. True, there was one who would probably render him assistance, but even he could not be relied upon. Percy had no faith at all in men of their nationality.

In a few moments they ceased their confab, and Mr. Emerick, acting as spokesman, said:

"We have decided that you must either name one of us gentlemen to fight with weapons which you shall be allowed to choose or prepare to be treated as a coward and a liar."

"It is hardly possible that I shall choose the latter," answered Percy. "I am not exactly natural to an Englishman to back out when there is any fighting in prospect, so I accept your proposition. This gentleman on my right will perhaps act as my second."

The man alluded to was the one he had walked home with a week before, and he agreed to act for Percy. Then Lovel postponed for a moment before he proceeded to name his opponent. Each of the Spaniards stood eying him as much as to say: "Oh, please take me; I would like to spill a little of your cold English blood on the fertile plains of this Republic; only give me the chance."

The count of the lot was Mr. Emerick, who seemed as unconcerned and indifferent as Lovel himself. But Percy was not considering whom he should fight; on that point his mind was fully made up. He had other thoughts in his mind. He seemed, as it were, in a trap. He knew full well that if he further increased the anger of these men he might never leave the place alive, and his body might float out on the next tide to the ocean. It was a bold break he was about to make, but it meant a great deal. If he was to be killed, he wanted to know who killed him. If he killed, he proposed to know whom he had killed. He stood erect, his enemies being on one side the table and himself on the other.

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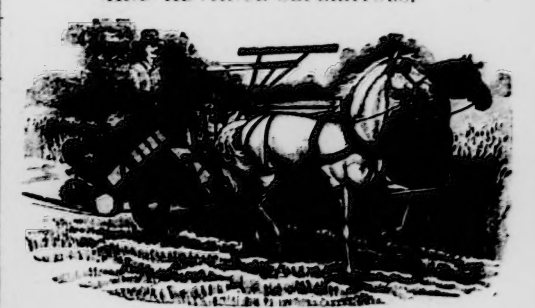
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By James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy  
Commissioner.

But cattle will do well needs no illustration from the pen of an outside writer. Everywhere I find live stock in the best of health, and the quality of the various products of the dairy and of the slaughter of constitutions and bloom of health on the hair and skin, which in some districts, and which broader states and butchers value so highly. The condition is a promise to the farmer that his stock will produce quality in the beef which they are able to produce cannot be surpassed by any of the cattle from any other part of the globe.

The cool nights of the summer and the clear weather of winter are both favorable to the production of excellent butter. At the Ontario Provincial exhibition was the City of Ottawa, I had the greatest satisfaction, as one of the judges, in awarding to better than first prize, because of its quality, I saw many dairymen's through the exhibition, I found that the butter on the tables at meal time was of a higher percentage of inferior and stale butter than I have found in any other part of the Dominion where I travelled. Co-operative dairying is the success and the future of the dairy, and will further improve the quality of the butter, and in the building up of commerce in that article

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## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

### PROFITS OF FARMING.

There are few of our Ontario friends who can fully understand the real merits of farming operation in this country. They read reports of agitators to the effect the country is not fit for one to live in; that the C.P.R. monopoly is "dragging the life's blood out of the people"; that fortunes have been sunk in the province, and without hope of returns; that frosts and other visitations are so numerous that farming cannot be made to pay, and all this kind of stuff. Again they read of 56 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in the midst of such conflicting reports the innocent reader in Ontario is lost, and does not know what to believe. It is for the information of all such we write this article. We readily admit that the pioneer with but limited means has not the same comforts in establishing that the settled farmer enjoys in the older provinces, but we are equally plain in saying he has not the difficulties to contend with that his forefathers had to surmount in the older provinces. As there are no forests to clear in the west, no stumps to pull, no cities to dig at the outset at least, if he can only bring enough means with him to put in his first crop and keep himself and family until he gets a return from it, his difficulties are forever overcome, if his ambition is kept in bounds, and he steers clear of debt. Of course to farm largely, it requires a considerable amount of machinery, a large investment in stock, and all that kind of thing, and if his first crops are not a success, and prices rise low, the pioneer will find himself in difficulties it will take him a long time to recover from. If, however, he puts in just what crop he can harvest and manage with his own help, and steers clear of debt for machinery, having his reaping done, as he readily can, if he is perfectly safe, no matter how things turn out. Even should the season be the most unfavorable for crops, he has enough to keep his family a year, and sufficient to sell to meet the necessary requirements for a twelve month. No sensible man will gainsay one word of this. That the winters are cold is also a fact we do not attempt to deny, but if the farmer's residence is small and compact, he and his family may spend the season in it as they do in the winters in Ontario. This also is a fact all who have spent a winter in the country can verify. That the C.P.R. has a monopoly in the country is also a fact we do not attempt to deny; but it is not the drawback to the settler the agitator would have the intending immigrant believe, on the contrary, its effect is imperceptible. A reference to things as they are in the States, where monopoly is unknown, as the agitator represent, will prove this. A reference to the prices paid for farm products at any point in the Northern States will show the markets are as high here as they are there, at points equal distant from the eastern markets. This is a conclusive evidence, the Manitoba farmer suffers nothing from monopoly, while all must admit the C. P. R. is the best equipped, and the most satisfactorily operated line on the American continent. We have visitations of frosts, but they are exceptional, and when the settlers fully understand they must have their ground prepared in the fall for putting in their wheat the moment the snow is off in the spring, and that the putting in of other grains and root crops will do later on, there will be but little to fear from frosts, even though they come in August, which they seldom do. These explanations meet the objections to farming in this country; let us now look at the results, taking this year as a basis. The first operation is known as "backseting." This is turning the original green sward, and only has to be done once for all time. This is usually done in the month of June, after the crops are all in. This can be returned, or backset, in about two months' time again, the soil being then perfectly rotten and the ground is ready for the seed the moment the snow is off. The backsetting is equivalent to stubble plowing, so it leaves the breaking alone, as the only exceptional expenditure in farming, and costs about \$2.50 per acre. After the breaking is done, we may continue to compute the costs of raising crops as follows, if we take this year as a guide:

### THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the Manitoba farmers is indeed bright. There could not have been finer weather for wheat seeding than that we have been blessed with. The price of the cereal when grown promises to be good. The Winnipeg Commercial, a Conservative paper, when dealing with the future of wheat whether as to the quantity or the price, has the following to say about both of these important factors in the aggregate success of the farmers of the province: "Wheat made a big sport on Monday, April, 20th, advancing 4c at Duluth and 2c at Chicago to the close. Prices declined on Tuesday and Wednesday, gained some on Thursday,

but declined again on Friday, leaving closing quotations on the latter day just about where they were a week ago. There was large trading and great excitement at Chicago on Monday, in a speculative way. Liverpool cables were 1/4 to 1/2 higher. Paris and London were also much higher. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 157,000 bushels. News was bullish on Tuesday, and cables were higher but the speculative tendency was downward at Chicago. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 400,000 bushels. Good crop weather on this continent was an easier factor. The decline was sharper on Wednesday at Chicago, under plentiful liquidation. Cables came in slower toward the close. Liverpool declined 1/2. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in the stock of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains of 1,325,000 bushels, and west of 300,000 bushels, an aggregate decrease of 1,625,000 bushels. Some calculated upon a greater decrease than this. Fine crop weather and easier cables were against higher prices on Thursday and Friday, though there was a sharp speculative advance at Chicago on the former day.

### IMMIGRATION.

Although Manitoba opens a field for the enterprising immigrant, in almost any calling, yet it is to the agriculturist the prospects are most promising, if he only has a little means to start, and the disposition to be satisfied with natural and reasonable progress. Although farming operations are conducted successfully in the country without really arduous manual labor, yet the settler who knows by experience what pioneering in the older provinces really is, is the man for Manitoba, and if the country was fully understood in the east, the one who would be most likely to tear away from old associates and make his home in the distant west. There are to-day in Ontario hundreds of farmers living on fifty acre farms, and if they are good they enable occupants to live fairly well, but if they are poor they simply permit occupants to stay upon them. In no case, however, can the occupant of such a farm make any money upon it. If he has it paid for, or got it a grant from his parents, he can live on it and that is all. If he went on to a bush lot, he knows it cost him every cent he can get for it, whether \$10 or \$40 an acre, to bring it to its present state of perfection in cultivation and improvements—there is no "grow" to it except by dollar for dollar expenditure. If he goes on to the property, an improved farm, with limited means, no matter what its capabilities may be he finds he is unable to pay for it, and keep his family besides. As we have said above it is this class of people Manitoba wants more particularly, and scarcely one of these can be found in the country to-day who is not satisfied with his lot and his progress notwithstanding the speculative "booms" who has foolishly expended a fortune, may say to the contrary. Such a settler can bring from \$500 to \$5,000 with him, and here is his field for energy and enterprise—the country that offers a sure reward to the settler that will attend to his own concerns, avoid the agitations of the crippled or bankrupt speculator and be contented with from two to ten times the success that met the efforts of his pioneering forefathers with one-quarter the amount of labor and early hardships.

On a fifty-acre farm in the older provinces there may not be on an average more than from forty to fifty-five acres good arable land, taking out rocks, creeks, ponds and building sites. The occupant will put perhaps ten of this under wheat, as much more under oats and barley, retain five or six under pasture, crop seven or eight of the remainder in hay, and vegetables, and roots and bush take up the remainder. To make any money he should have from the nature of things half of his cultivated area summer fallowed, to do the remainder justice, and secure the best from his farm, but this he cannot do and support his family. He is, therefore, handicapped, and must content himself with making a bare living and remaining unable to do anything for the care growing up around him. He might perhaps be able to sell to his nearest neighbor similarly situated with him, self, and realize from \$1,500 to \$2,500, according to the quality of his farm, and the value of his stock and implements. If he can secure that amount he has plenty to locate himself and make a proper start on a half section (320 acres) in this province. He can homestead half the amount at a cost of \$10 and pre-empt the other 160 at \$2.50 per acre, or \$400 for 320 acres, and have three years to pay this amount in. With the money from the eastern property, say \$1,500, he should put about \$500 in buildings, and this will carry him through till he can add to them, about \$500 more in stock, and the remainder with what he can raise on his farm and earn outside of it, together with the proceeds of his stock, will carry his family through nicely for a year until his farm is productive, as it really is the second year, while not unfrequently par-

tial crops are raised the first year, on the breaking. If the settler then has the good sense to have his grain cut the first and second years, as he readily can now with the supply of implements in every direction, and keep out of debt himself buying only when he can pay the most part cash, he will have but little difficulty in making a start, and in three or four years he will be possessed of a large farm one half of which is under cultivation, with good buildings, fences and a large productive stock, and suitable implements for farming already paid for. We assume in this reasoning that the settler exercises the same caution, energy and economy that he did on the small farm in Ontario. Any one coming to almost any part of Manitoba under such circumstances and managing his business in this way cannot fail to meet with such a measure of success as to make his lot the envy of the neighbors he left behind him in the other provinces.

### REASONS FOR SETTLING ON THE PRAIRIES.

The price at which land can be got: the productiveness and the prices that prevail for the products are the ruling questions a farmer has to consider in searching for a location for himself and family, or considering the probabilities of improving his lot, if he is already either permanently or transiently located. The great aim of ambitious and desirable citizens is to make the best use of their opportunities. As we have said in previous articles on emigration from Ontario, there can be no great incentive for a farmer advanced in years, comfortably located and without much care, to pursue even the brightest pictures of any new country; his earthly wants are small, and they can be as well satisfied on the old location as anywhere else; but the case is widely different with the man of youth who is not settled as he would like to be, in order to provide for the care growing up around him. This is the man to make the considerations suggested above—the price at which land can be got, its productiveness and the reward in prices of products for his skill and industry; and we fully and conscientiously believe that the vast unoccupied areas of Manitoba afford him prompt replies in the affirmative. To begin, all the available areas of the country, and at the present they are practically unlimited—can be had at prices varying from nothing up to \$10 an acre. In a few favored localities lands well improved are held at still higher figures; but these will not be sought by parties who are not possessed of extensive means, and for special reasons want localities but a mile or two from the leading cities or towns of the country.

As is generally known, the Dominion government has still vast areas of land within Manitoba to say nothing of the almost unlimited quantity in the favored localities of the Northwest to be given away free to homesteaders, in blocks of 160 acres, on condition of their making such improvements as any man with energy or ambition would naturally make of his own accord, and in addition 160 acres more as pre-emptions at \$2.50 per acre on the most liberal terms of payment. The C. P. R., the Hudson's Bay Company, the M. & N. W. Ry Co., the Northwest Land Co., and several other smaller land corporations, to say nothing of losing companies and private individuals offer lands in almost inexhaustible limit, at prices from \$2 to \$10 per acre, according to locality and improvements. With this state of affairs before the intending settler, he can have his desires met, no matter what they be. If he wants an improved farm already fenced, and possessing the necessary buildings for comfort from the start, with railways and villages within sight, he can procure them without much effort, while if his means are limited, and his immediate expectations are not great, he can satisfy himself in other less favored localities; but in every case he has as productive a farm as can be found under the sun, free from stumps and stones, with timber for fuel in the majority of instances, within a few miles, with good water, and a location on which energy and economy will in a few years, make him independent.

If Mr. Clifford Sifton takes the Attorney-Generalship, there will be but another thing left for the Grit party to do—to make Mr. E. Dickson, of Oak Lake, Treasurer, and Mr. H. C. Graham, Premier. Brandon and Dennis would then have all the brains of the Grit party in the Cabinet.

More than 1,000 French Canadians have returned from the New England States to Montreal and surrounding country within the last fortnight, and the movement still continues. Strange to say, however, the Witness and L'Electeur, while faithfully chronicling every man who leaves the Province, do not give a line to the much larger number now returning to their old homes. The greater number of these people have decided to take up land in Eastern Ontario, Lake St. John and the Northwest. They all say that times are very poor on the other side of the line, and that factory hands have the greatest difficulty to make both ends meet.

Amber necklaces are coming into vogue as a remedy for the grip. Of course, they are not displayed conspicuously, but are worn low on the neck, out of sight. The friction of the beads is supposed to engender a sort of electricity which is said to be fatal to germs. Some doctors smile when their patients suggest the use of beads. Hundreds of children wear them as a remedy for croup. A dealer in meerschaum and amber in Broadway said the other day that he had given a necklace to Henry Ward Beecher to cure him of hay fever, from which he had suffered for many years. Mr. Beecher wore the necklace, and the next time he saw the dealer he thanked him warmly for the gift, saying it had done him lots of good.

The prospectus is issued of a "History of Separate School Legislation in Upper Canada, 1841-1863," by Dr. J. George Hodgins, which will contain a detailed narrative of the principal proceedings, incidents, and more important correspondence and conferences which took place on the subject of Separate Schools in the period mentioned, and will give the text, or a summary, of the various Separate School bills, etc., prepared by promoters of Separate Schools, members of the Legislature or others, together with a large quantity of other interesting matter. As the provisions of the British North America Act relating to Separate Schools are based on the Act of 1840-43, and as Dr. Hodgins' ability to deal with the subject is unquestionable, the work ought to prove of great value and interest. It will be published by subscription by Clark & Co., Toronto.

The last report of the Superintendent of Education for the Protestant schools is at hand, and it contains some substantial evidence of the rapid growth of this province in all substantial respects. It shows there are now 496 school districts in the province, a gain of 54 the last year. In 1881 there were but 7,000 school population in the province, of whom 4,916 attended school. Last year there were 16,834 in the province, and of the number 15,556 attended school. Last year there were 524 teachers employed, a gain of 48 in the year. Of the number 7 had collegiate certificates; 40 first-class A; 31 first-class B; 29 second-class A; 119 second-class B; 83 third A; 153 third B; and 89 other certificates. The highest salary paid to a male teacher was \$1,500, and the lowest \$222, the average being \$477; the highest to females was \$675, and the lowest \$180, making an average of \$441. There was all told, 242 males employed, and 283 females. Last year the government grant to schools as expended was \$52,187. The debenture liabilities of the Protestant school foot up to \$450,971, and the other liabilities foot up to about \$63,808, making a total indebtedness of about \$584,779, with total assets of about \$581,442. The excess of liabilities over assets could very readily be met by the sale of a few sections of our school lands.

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Tinware of all kinds,

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and all kinds of ordered work promptly attended to.

Hot Air Furnaces!

Our Furnaces are noted for steady and healthful heat and freedom from gas also for great economy in the use of fuel.

Every Furnace guaranteed to do its work as agreed upon.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

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North side River, between 7th and 8th Streets, April 23, 1891.

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Micrope Chronic Ailments!

GUARANTEED.

Killer.

This Remedy is not a Placebo.

BUT A CURATIVE!

Destructing the cause of disease, are micrope, 2c It must effect a cure. 2c

Wm. Radam Micrope Killer Co.

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210 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Branch office for M. J. J. and Northwest Territories, 105 George Street, Winnipeg, Man. Mail orders, promptly attended to. Robt. Patterson, Manager, John Stark, Druggist, Portage la Prairie, N.B. Halpin, Druggist, Brandon.

SOURIS. SOURIS. SOURIS. SOURIS. SOURIS. SOURIS.

Half a Car Load of

## BOOTS & SHOES TO HAND.

Best Brand in the Market. Call and see them.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOURIS.

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## TEAS. - TEAS.

A couple of shipments of Teas from the eastern market which were bought at a

Large Reduction off

the regular price, we are therefore in a position to give you Teas equal in quality at a much less cost than you have been in the habit of paying.

The consignment consists of all the different kinds, viz:

CONGOS, YOUNG HYSONS, ASSAM, INDIAN PEKOS, JAPANS, ETC.

We will be pleased if you will call on us and get a sample. You need only try them to be convinced that we are giving you better value for your money than you ever got before, at

W. J. YOUNG & CO'S.,

The Red Front.

Also a full line of General Groceries always on hand which you will always find fresh and of best quality.



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Tinware of all kinds,

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Hot Air Furnaces!

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Nothing Like Leather!

BOOTS & SHOES. - BOOTS & SHOES.

W. SENKBIEL,

The Pioneer Boot and Shoe Dealer,

Announces to the citizens of Brandon and vicinity that he has resumed business in his new stand, Rosser Avenue, opposite the Queen's Hotel, and has opened a large and carefully selected stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. An inspection of the stock is respectfully solicited.

Custom Work and Repairing by first-class Workmen.



## WHAT THE RESIDENT FARMERS SAY OF MANITOBA.

### LETTER FROM ASSINIBOIA.

For intending settlers, Manitoba is preferable to any of the southern countries, as it is rarely visited by storms, I am from Manitoba, Canada, and left because my farm was too small for mixed farming, settling in Manitoba in 1883. I have 160 acres of land, and winter my stock on prairie hay, straw and chaff. The river runs through my property, and I have an abundance of wood. New settlers should arrive in the spring and bring clothing and blankets. I am well satisfied with the country and my prospects, and have had no loss from storms.—James Smith.

### LETTER FROM VERNON.

I am more than satisfied with this country, and any man willing to work can make an independent living. I find the necessities of life as cheap as down east, and would advise settlers to come about the middle of March. I came from Seaford, Ont., where I was a clerk, and left there to make a home for myself. I arrived in Manitoba with \$5 and homesteaded 320 acres of land, now worth \$1,500. I have 45 acres under crop, and last year my wheat averaged 20 bushels, oats 50 bushels and barley 40 bushels per acre. One of my neighbors grew 100 bushels of flax off four acres. I grow all the vegetables with success and find the climate healthy.—W. H. McDougall.

### LETTER FROM FAIRBURN.

I am a Canadian and have always been a farmer. I came from Huron county, Ontario, and settled in Manitoba in 1882. My capital consisted of \$100, also some stock and implements. I have now 355 acres of land, worth \$3,500, and have 185 acres under cultivation. Fuel is very convenient to me, and I get water from wells 17 and 18 feet deep. I grow all the crops of the country, and I have had no loss or hardships except once in the summer of 1887 from hail. I find the climate healthy, and am well pleased with my prospects ahead.—C. C. Oke.

### LETTER FROM ARROW RIVER.

I think there is a great future in store for this country, and a man can do well if he does not go beyond his means at first. I have 320 acres of land and use a little manure, the soil being a sandy loam about two feet deep. I was born in Scotland and came to Ontario with my parents. I settled in Manitoba in the spring of 1882. I have three horses and 15 head of cattle, and they do excellently in winter if properly housed. I have suffered no loss or hardships, and consider the climate healthy.—James Elliott.

### LETTER FROM CARLTON PLACE.

I am a native of Seaford, Ont., but was formerly settled in Toronto. I was a school teacher there, but left to better my condition, and have done so. I came to Manitoba with \$400 and purchased 160 acres, the soil being a sandy loam about two feet deep. I have 25 acres under cultivation, and consider my farm worth \$1,000. I have plenty of good water, and I think Manitoba one of the best dairying countries in the world. I find the climate healthy and would not go back to Ontario.—T. S. McNary.

### LETTER FROM ERIE.

I have plenty of wood, and good water from wells, 12 to 17 feet deep. Manitoba is the most fertile part of Canada. I have seen, in a good agricultural country, and for the industrious man with or without capital, is ready to yield a generous reward. I have seven horses and six head of cattle. My plan of feeding is, hay in the morning, at noon turned out to water and feed at the hay stack, in the evening stable and feed with hay. Winter lasts about five months, and summer frosts are exceptional. I am an Englishman and was settled in the county of Simcoe, Ont., before coming to Manitoba. I arrived here in the spring of 1878, 820 in debt, and homesteaded 320 acres of land, the soil being black clay loam, from one to two feet deep. My farm is now worth \$1,500. This is a good country, I like it, and my prospects are bright.—John Grover.

### LETTER FROM SASKIA.

I have 320 acres of land and use no manure. My cattle thrive first class on wild prairie grass. I came to Manitoba in 1880, my capital consisted of \$500. I have never suffered any loss or hardships, and find the climate healthy. I spend my winter months marketing grain, feeding stock, and have plenty of wood and water and grow all the usual crops with success. My farm is worth \$2,000, of which 105 acres are cultivated. I came from the county of Elgin, Ont. I was a farmer there and left to better my condition. I find the necessities of life about the same as down east, and have benefited by coming out here.—Charles Metcalf.

### LETTER FROM BEASLEY.

I am well satisfied with the country, the climate and my prospects ahead. Any man with industrious habits, with a small capital, coming to Manitoba, can in a short time have a home of his own, clear of debt, and a reasonable amount of the comforts of life. I have 320 acres of land, with 100 acres under crop. I was a farmer in the county of Huron, Ont., and came to Manitoba because I wanted to have a home of my own. My farm is worth \$2,000. I came here in 1881, and think this is a good dairying country.—Charles Dobson.

### LETTER FROM CLEARWATER.

I am a Scotchman, from Motherwell, Scotland, but was formerly settled in Ontario, and removed to Manitoba in 1879. I winter my stock in open sheds, feeding them on hay and straw. Mixed farming is the best plan, and my sheep thrive well and are profitable. Water is had from a creek for the stock and from

a well six feet deep, for house use. I have 43 head of cattle, and they thrive well, winter and summer. I am perfectly satisfied with the country, and would advise any man wanting a home of his own to come to Manitoba.—Alex. McLaren.

### LETTER FROM GLENDALE.

I was formerly settled in Muskoka, Ontario, but moved to Manitoba in 1882, and purchased 160 acres of land. I grow all the vegetables, have plenty of fuel, and a healthy climate. I spend my winter months drawing wood and marketing grain. Manitoba is one of the best agricultural countries; its capabilities as a grain-growing, stock-raising and dairying country cannot be equalled in the Dominion of Canada or the United States. I would recommend my countrymen to come to the Prairie Province.—Wm. F. Sirett.

### LETTER FROM PIPESTONE.

I have always been a farmer, and came to Manitoba to better myself. As a dairying country, Manitoba leads the world, and my cattle grow fat on the wild prairie grass. I came from Abernethy, Ont., in 1882, and homesteaded 640 acres of land. I began with \$350 and consider my farm worth \$2,900. Out of my 640 acres I have 125 under crop. I am well satisfied with the country. Come to a free country, where you are a free and independent farmer.—Robert Hartley.

### LETTER FROM SOURIS.

I am from Bensford, Ont., and was a carpenter, but left to make an easier living. I have certainly bettered my condition, as I came with only 75 cents, and now I have 320 acres of fine land, worth \$2,000, of which 100 acres are cultivated in wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, etc. I use no manure, and all the vegetables yield splendid crops, some growing to an enormous size. Plowing begins here about 10th of April. The climate is very healthy, and I have suffered no loss from storms. Manitoba is a most suitable place for a poor man; I am well satisfied with my lot. George Kerr.

### LETTER FROM PENRITH.

Any man who wants a good farm, Manitoba is the place for him. Nine years ago I homesteaded in this district, not having enough money to buy a yoke of oxen. I have now 320 acres of black clay loam, of which 100 are cultivated. I am a Canadian, and came from Kincardine, Ont. I find the climate healthy, like my prospects and would not take \$2,000 for my farm.—James Gee.

### LETTER FROM ROXBURGH.

I am an Englishman, and came to Manitoba in 1879. I have 640 acres of land, and vegetables of all kinds do well here. I have 200 acres under cultivation, and find the necessities of life very reasonable. Summer frosts are exceptional, and I have never suffered any serious loss from storms, winter or summer. A steady, industrious man with some capital, could not choose a better country to make a home.—P. H. Selwyn.

### LETTER FROM TONKIN.

I have 160 acres of land, with 50 under cultivation. I grow all vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onions, mangolds, etc., and with good success. I winter my stock on prairie hay, letting them run in the day and time and housing them at night. I am a Scotchman, from Bruce county, Ont., and settled in Manitoba in 1882. I am well satisfied with the country, and any man wishing to farm can do well in Manitoba.—W. E. Johnston.

### LETTER FROM WHEATLAND.

I have good success in raising vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, and citron. I have 160 acres of land, the soil being a black loam, about eighteen inches deep. I have 50 acres under crop, and last season my wheat averaged 20 bushels, oats 45 bushels, barley 30 bushels, potatoes 320 bushels, turnips 300 bushels, peas 20 bushels, and beans 10 bushels per acre. Plowing begins here about April 12th, and ends about November 10th. I have wood in abundance and plenty of good water. April is the best time for settlers to arrive. I am perfectly satisfied with the country and my prospects, and would not wish to change.—John Brown.

### LETTER FROM RAPID CITY.

I have always been a farmer, and came to Manitoba to better my circumstances. My cattle thrive well on the wild prairie grass, and I know of no better country for dairying than Manitoba. I am a Canadian and have 320 acres of land, worth \$2,000. I have never suffered any loss from storms, winter or summer, and find the climate healthy. I have 80 acres under crop and grow all with success.—G. M. Butchart.

### LETTER FROM PIPESTONE.

You ask me how I like this country? It is undoubtedly one of the best agricultural countries in the world; the soil is unsurpassed, the summers delightful, and the winters bracing and healthy. I am a native of Coddington, Scotland, but was formerly settled in Northumberland, England, and came to Manitoba in 1881. I began with \$400, and took up a homestead of 320 acres, now worth \$4,000. Mixed farming is profitable here, and I am a farmer in the county of Devon, and have 100 acres under cultivation. I am perfectly satisfied with the country, and have decidedly bettered my condition.—Peter Milliken.

### LETTER FROM ABERNETHY.

In the spring of 1882 I first settled in Manitoba, came from Peel, Ontario, and am a Canadian. I worked a rented farm for two years and made nothing at it. I have now 320 acres of land, use no manure, grow all the grain crops, and raise all kinds of vegetables, and they grow to perfection with very little care. I have plenty of good water from a well

six feet deep, and my farm is worth \$3,000. I would advise settlers coming here to bring no luggage, as they can get clothing and house furnishings more suitable in this country. I like my prospects and am glad I have come here.—James Thompson.

### LETTER FROM SOURIS.

I like the winters here better than in Ontario, and have an abundance of wood on my farm. Last season I grew cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, lettuce, radish, cauliflower, turnips, cucumbers and melons with success, and had new potatoes and green peas on the 1st of July. I am from Millbrook, Ont., and came here in the spring of 1881. New settlers should arrive in the spring and bring no luggage as the farmer can buy everything he needs at reasonable prices. I have 320 acres of land, with 152 acres under crop. I get water from a well 18 feet deep, and the Souris river runs through my farm. Mixed farming is profitable here, and there is plenty of coal and of a good quality which will soon be very cheap. My farm is worth \$1,200. The climate is healthy and I have had no losses, winter or summer, from it.—Wm. Smith.

### LETTER FROM HILLVIEW.

There is no country in the world where a steady, industrious man can sooner become independent than in Manitoba, and he cannot find a healthier climate. I am satisfied with the past season was, wheat 35, and oats 70 bushels per acre, other things in proportion.

The weather here, now, is beautiful; farmers are now sowing, weather very warm, soil in fine condition, fine and moist.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT BUTTON.

W. A. WESTER and A. F. HOLMES, agents.

Mr. Burton was originally from the state of Illinois, and settled in Edmunds Co., South Dakota, where he held prominent public positions for the past nine years during which time he raised but one crop which paid him to harvest. The last two years his crop did not average over two bushels per acre, and after making inquiries as to where to go to make a living he decided to try the Canadian Northwest. The foregoing shows how he is suited.

WM. A. WESTER, Aberdeen, S.D.

Tontine NO. 1827.

Never before have the farmers and breeders of driving horses in the vicinity of Virden had such a high class trotting stallion as is now offered in this sire by Belmont, Grand sire Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldenhilt Maid, 1st dam Gavia, 2nd Grey Goose.

It has been said by men who are competent judges that Tontine is the best stallion in Canada. Parties who are looking for a sire that has proved himself a sire of speed and good roadsters, should make note of this and send for tabulated pedigree and terms.

Tontine is a purely and strongly gaited natural trotter with a free well extended front action. A stroke of piston-like smoothness and rapid deliverance. He clears perfectly at all points, and requires no artificial aids of any sort, and shows a grand turn of speed, without a y inch inclination to go any other gait than a trot. His last performance on the turf was at a match race trotted in London, Ont. in the fall of 1889 for one thousand dollars which he won easily in three straight heats.

That he is a sire of speed is shown by the fact that three of the first of his get have records or well-authenticated trials as follows: Tommy Burke, five year old trial 2:34, Harry Wilkins, (P) four year old trial 2:28, Rosewood, trial 2:33, and many others of high good trials some of which will doubtless obtain fast records this season.

### A GREAT BLESSING.

SIRS—I have taken three bottles of S. Burdick Blood Bitters and find it a good medicine for constipation and poor appetite. I will continue taking it as it is a great blessing and I feel a great change in my blood since taking it.

MRS. J. V. GREEN,

55 Denham Street,

Toronto, Ont.

### A WINNIPEG'S OPINION.

The following is taken from a letter from Mr. D. Davis, Winnipeg, Man.: "Being persuaded to use Hagar's Pectoral Balm for a troublesome cold, I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer from all kinds of pain, soothes the inflamed and swollen gums, and the little cherub smiles again. It is a most pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

## The Profit is Down.

Never have fine goods sold for lower prices than we are now giving on

Ladies, Gents & Childrens Shoes.

Come see and wonder at the value we give

Fine Goods and Plenty of them.

You are sure to find what you want. Come in and see the best of everything in

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, ETC., ETC.

Reliable, trustworthy, serviceable goods, marked at Rock Bottom Prices at the

BRANDON BOOT COMPANY,

John Morris, Manager.

## J. A. MOOR,

Wholesale Dealer in all Kinds of

## Builders' Finishings,

Doors Windows Mouldings, Turned work Etc. Etc. One of the Best Stocks in Manitoba.

Lumber Merchant and builder. Write for Prices.

Brandon, Manitoba.

### THOMAS THOMPSON.

Member of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.  
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Sixth street Brandon.

All kinds of grain bought and sold in large or small quantities by sample or grade. Highest market prices obtained. Liberal advances made on grain entrusted for sale, and prompt settlements of all transactions.  
American and European market quotations received daily.  
Correspondence and samples solicited.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

—THE—  
Most popular best route

TO ALL POINTS EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST.

Daily train service from Winnipeg of

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Elegant Dining Cars,

First Class Coaches.

The Dining Car line affords the best route to all eastern points, taking the passenger through an interesting country, making close connection with other lines, and giving him an opportunity of visiting the famous cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. No trouble or annoyance is experienced in the checking of baggage to points in Eastern Canada. No customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first class steamship lines are represented.

If you are going to any point in Montana, Washington, Oregon, or British Columbia, we invite you to call on our agents, as we can undoubtedly do better for you than other lines. It is the only all-rail line to Western Washington.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA TOURISTS.

For full information concerning rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, any travelling passenger agent of the company.

H. SWINFORD,  
Gen. Agent, N.P.R., Winnipeg.

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J. P. BRUSH,  
Agent, Brandon, Manitoba.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

By the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY,  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern:

GREETING:

WHEREAS it is in and by the Act of Parliament of Canada, being the 43rd Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Indians," amongst other things in effect enacted that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian, in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had.

NOW KNOW YE that I, the said the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, and having reference to the previous public notice on the subject dated the Nineteenth day of August, 1885, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or disposal to any Indian, in any part of the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, is hereby further prohibited; and that the same prohibition is hereby extended to the Indians of Manitoba, and that every person who, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in any part thereof, or in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office in the City of Ottawa, this Twenty-seventh day of January, 1891.

EDGAR DEWDNEY,  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

## F. A. WILCOCKS,

Auctioneer, Valuator, etc

For BRANDON & COUNTRY.

Lands and Farm Stock Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special attention given to all kinds of Landlord and Bailiff's Work and Collection of Rents.

Orders may be left at the Beaubien House.

PILLINGS' MONTHLY SALE.

will be continued by me, on Third Wednesday in each Month.

A Sale will also be held on the First Wednesday in each Month, when any Goods will be offered by Public Auction but Pat Stock a Specialty.

## DIAMOND BLOOD PURIFIER

Cures Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, and Inactive Kidneys. The best general Tonic.  
Try It  
MARTIN ROSE & CO. Agents for the Northwest.

## LANGHAM HOTEL, RE-OPENED.

JAMES W. NEALON, - PROPRIETOR.

Under New management and a thorough re-fitting throughout, with everything new, the above Hotel has been re-opened and is now ready to receive guests.

SPECIAL RATE TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.

The House is heated by Steam throughout, and BUSES MEET ALL TRAINS.

Now -- RECEIVING OYSTERS FRESH

From The Ocean

AT THE OCCIDENTAL PARLORS WHICH WILL BE SERVED UP IN EVERY STYLE.

She is also Receiving FRUIT from the Orchards and Vineyards and Confectionary in Every Form.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND

Just South of the old Mausey Building, 10TH STREET.

MRS. CHUBB.

ON 40 DAYS' TRIAL

The Great Truth for RUPTURE

This Pad cures Hernia if your external band is drawn together, closing the aperture. It is used actively without friction and is clean, and does not irritate the skin. There is no duty to pay, unless you are cured, and more effective than any other. The easiest, most durable, and

CLUB TEST. Sent by mail. CLUB TEST made natural in five months without cut (Appliances for above patented).

SPIRAL INSTRUMENTS weight order made, and more effective than any other. Send stamp for illustrated book. Valuable information. Address:

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Largest stock of CRUTCHES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SUSPENSORS, SHOULDER BRACES ETC., in the Dominion.

BURDICK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

## Save Paying Doctors' Bills

BY USING

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

\* THEY are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD.

Morse's Pills

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

W. H. COMSTOCK,

BRIDGEVILLE, ONT. MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY

A pamphlet of information and addresses of the Agents for the various States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the South American Republics, will be sent free of charge to all who send for it.

261 Broadway, New York.



## LOCAL NEWS

"Mallett the jeweller" of Souris was in the city over Sunday visiting his family.

Mr. R. I. Crisp of Souris, was in the city yesterday shipping a car of potatoes to the south.

Mr. James E. Mann, one of Souris' wheat buyers, spent a few days in the city during the week.

Mr. R. McDougall, of Souris, has added a new front to his grocery store and has also added to the size of his bakery.

Willie Ketchum of Cobourg, who visited Brandon last year, has refused \$10,000 for a half interest in his trotting dog "Doc."

Wells, of Winnipeg, has opened a hardware store and plumbing shop in one of the large stores in Dr. Fleming's new block.

Those having business to transact at the Court of Revision should not forget that the first meeting will be held on the evening of Thursday, 7th May.

Mr. John Hoxey, of the firm of Birchill & Hoxey, left on Saturday with three cars of fat pigs which he expects to dispose of at British Columbia points.

Rapid City Spectator: "J. A. Christie, of Brandon, spent a day or two in town this week, superintending his log drive past this point."

At the meeting of the Rapid City town council last week, the tender of D. McNaught to furnish a man and team to work one month on the streets at \$3 per day was accepted.

Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay wish to announce that they have a lot of good sound small and medium sized potatoes, just the thing for seed, that they will sell cheap.

A scarlet chapter will be opened on the 14th of May at 2 p.m. in Elton L. O. L. A full attendance of the brethren is desired. Bro. William Murdoch will be worshipful companion in command.

A couple of cars of potatoes were shipped yesterday for the use of the mounted police. Great country that Northwest must be when they have to get their oats and potatoes from this province.

Now that the Imperial Bank has secured the vacant lots to the west of the Bank of British North America, it may be taken for granted that the directors will have a suitable building erected this summer.

Souris is a busy little town this season. There are a number of new horses now in the course of erection and many more are in contemplation. Glazed cow sheds, however, to see to putting down a side walk the full length of the Main St.

Workmen are busily engaged erecting for the town hall one of the largest addition to be made to the Transit House, Souris. The contract price for this addition is \$8,000, and when finished the hotel will be one of the largest outside the larger cities of the province.

Free Press: The Winnipeg Orangermen have decided to celebrate the 12th of July in Portage la Prairie this year. There will be no celebration until next year when it is expected another grand provincial demonstration will be held in Winnipeg.

Mr. W. H. Shillinglaw has the plans and specifications prepared for a private residence to be built for Mr. Kenneth Campbell the grain buyer. It will be situated on Louise Ave. between 7th and 8th Sts., and when finished will be quite an ornament to that part of the city.

Attached to the westbound train on Saturday were two cars of pure-bred Hereford and Friesian Angus cattle en route from Ontario to British Columbia. There were some very fine animals of both breeds amongst the animals some of the bulls were of immense size.

D-lease Time: "Thousands of geese have been flying over almost every evening this week, heading for White-water Lake; the air was fairly darkened when they were flying overhead. Old settlers say there are more geese this year than for many years past."

Mr. Joseph Young, of Souris, came into the city from the east on Thursday evening with two cars of working oxen and steers which he was taking to Souris for sale. He had purchased the animals at Siskiyew leaving been driven in from the northwest of that town a distance of 200 miles.

Mr. T. E. Kelly, of Routhamite is the owner of the stallion "Western Sprague"—2280. The horse is a fine looking animal and his pedigree shows him to have come of the best blood. He will be at the Crescent Hotel stables every Tuesday night and at Ave Edwards' stables, Brandon, every Thursday and Friday nights.

Capitalists should make a note of the fact that there is no better place to invest their money than in this city of Brandon. Suitable houses for professional men, mechanics and railroad men are scarce. Those fortunate enough to have such to rent are receiving good returns on their investment and still there is room for more.

Mrs. Kate, wife of Mr. George Kate, formerly of the C. P. R. mechanical department here, but now of St. Paul, Minn., left on Tuesday for her home by the N. P., after spending a few weeks visiting friends and relatives in this city and district. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Kate to take a trip to England in June next. Bon voyage, George.

Mr. Angus Munroe brought us a sample of onion tops which he cut from Mr. Lawley's farm on Saturday last. They measured just 12 inches as cut from the ground. The stock having been underground all the winter. Who says this country cannot grow anything? Angus is always looking after good things.

Mr. D. A. Hopper, banker of Rapid City, was in the city on Monday.

Messrs. Sifton & Philp, barristers &c., have removed to their new quarters in Dr. Fleming's new block.

Mr. Benson Andrews of the Hartney district was severely injured by being kicked by a horse on last Thursday evening.

On Friday last tailfin Wilcocks sold under chattel mortgage a couple of heavy brood mares, one of which had dropped twin foal a few days previous.

Oxen? Oxen? Oxen!!! Two cars of good young oxen for sale at Souris, Plain Creek, and will be sold very cheap on easy terms. Apply to J. Young, Souris.

Owing to indisposition Judge Walker was unable to attend the sitting of the County Court at Rapid City, on Thursday last. Mr. A. M. Peterson presided on the occasion.

Mr. Daly left on Saturday's local that took the place of the cancelled No. 2 C.P.R. express. Quite a number of his friends were at the station to see him off and to wish him success in the session at Ottawa.

Miss Scott of the Gem millinery and fancy store of this city will visit Rapid City, with an assortment of goods, on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. She will have them on show in the store of Messrs. Stone & Co., of that town.

Mr. Authors, of Authors & Cox, of Toronto, has changed the date of his arrival in Brandon. As will be seen by their "ad" in another column of this issue he expects to be at the Langham hotel on Saturday and Monday the 23rd and 25th of next month.

Mr. Fred Deyell, census commissioner in the municipality of Whitewood, has got through more than half of his work. He informs us that in township 4 range 23 there are only six residents and all of them were bachelors. Not much dairying carried on there we should think.

Messrs. Birchill & Hoxey of this city purchased on last Friday 132 fat hogs from Messrs. McCulloch & Herriots of Souris. The animals were very fat averaging 255 lbs. each. While being driven from the mill to the Souris station one of the best of them dropped dead from over-heating.

Quite a number of our citizens who have returned from the east within the past few weeks say the labor market is overdone in the Pacific coast cities. They urge strongly that laborers and mechanics who can get work here should stay where they are as there are plenty of able men out there.

Mr. W. H. Greer, whose stables are situated on Rosser Avenue, is much pleased with the performance of his trotting stallion "Rufus Midnight." Mr. Greer thinks he has got a fast one, and if pedigree goes for anything then "R. Midnight" ought to be fast, for some of his progenitors were amongst the very fastest.

Monday last was a busy day at the Police Court. Several were up on the charge of drunken premises, two for being drunk and three or four on minor charges. Police Magistrate Todd did not take long to settle some of them. The Chief's evidence was in most cases sufficient to ensure conviction and the usual \$5 and costs imposed.

There is a possibility of some of the farmers trying to do too much owing to the exceptionally fine spring we are having. We know already of several who thought they were through with their wheat seeding last week but who have now decided to put in from 20 to 75 acres more. This would be all right if the ground had been prepared for it but it is certainly risky to put seed on land not properly prepared.

Saturday's delayed express from the west did not arrive here until 10:30 on Sunday night. The cause of the delay is said to have been a snow slide in the mountains. Two of the passengers on board the train were rather important persons. They were two of the upper class of natives of Ceylon and felt of such importance they had to have half a car.

Mr. A. C. Douglas has always been good friends with the young people of the city. He is more so now than ever with a certain class of them. We refer to those ranging in age from 9 to 12 years old. Cause? He is the happy possessor of a pair of diminutive Shetland ponies. There is hardly a boy in town but that would give the contents of his best pocket, marbles, jack-knife and all for a ride on one of those ponies.

Mr. John O'Rourke, proprietor of the Queens hotel in this city, who left on the 6th of January for the sunny clime of Southern California, returned on Tuesday last. His friends were much pleased to see that he regained his usual vigor and robust health, he having been able to shake off the affection of the lungs with which he had been suffering when he left.

Mr. Houston, the transferman lives on 16th St. where he has also his stables. One night lately some miscreant obtained forcible entry into the stable and untied half of his horses, one of those got at a box of oats and ate so much of them that Dr. Terrance had to be called to attend it. Mr. Houston would like to know who the deprecator was and if he does find out we would not like to stand in the fellow's shoes.

On a side-track near the C. P. R. freight sheds stand at present eight badly smashed freight cars. A west bound freight train on Monday, parted in two near Douglas station and the forward part backing up to pick up the uncoupled portion, a collision took place with the result that eight of the cars were more or less telescoped. The cars were loaded with railroad iron and one can imagine the force of the concussion when he sees that the heavy iron rails were driven from one car half way into another one.

## MONTGOMERY BLOCK!

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL!

GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS,  
CONFECTIONERY,  
MAPLE SYRUPS,  
MAPLE SUGAR,  
TROPICAL FRUITS,  
FANCY CAKES,  
FANCY BISCUITS.  
CHINA HALL.

All Goods first-class. Prices away down.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CHOICE BUTTER.

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY,

9th street, Brandon.

Brandon Marble and Granite Works.

## Somerville and Co'y.

We beg to intimate to the Citizens of Brandon and surrounding Country that we have opened up in the Marble and Granite business in the premises lately occupied by DALY & COLDWELL as Law Office, opposite Braside Block, where we will carry a full line of

Monuments, Headstones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Hearths, Etc.

A large lot of the latest designs on Exhibition.

We have had 20 years experience in the business and can guarantee first-class work.

We solicit your orders which will have our careful attention.

SOMERVILLE & Co.

## THE WELLS HARDWARE AND PLUMBING CO.

Have pleasure in informing the citizens of Brandon and surrounding country that they have opened up in the

NEW FLEMING BLOCK

with a full stock of general

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass, Cutlery.

Silver-plated Goods, Lamps, plain plate and figured Glass, Steam-fitters' Goods, etc., etc.

We also have a large assortment of heating and cooking stoves from the leading manufacturers. All kinds of Tin, Galvanized Iron and Cement Roofing.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, STEAM AND HOT AIR FURNACES.

Sanitary Plumbing done in the most modern system by first-class workmen.

We hope by fair dealings and reasonable prices to merit a share of the public patronage.

THE WELLS HARDWARE PLUMBING CO., Fleming Block, Brandon.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—only words.

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works—not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result is not apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine, which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

Speaking of the earliness of the season we were speaking to Mr. Bedford of the experimental farm, on Monday last, and he informed us that he had a lot of pansies and other biennials that were out in the open ground all winter that were then in bloom. Mr. Thomas, the machinist has also a nice lot of flowers that were left out all winter that now look green and nice with some of them in bloom. His tulips are very strong and healthy.

A very young country gentleman having gone through his wheat seeding on Saturday last, forgot that part of the Fourth Commandment which enforces one day's rest in the seven for the working beasts of the field. He drove in on Sunday and having loaded up two girls started on a tour of the city. He got to the south Johnston estate, where the ground was pretty muddy, and thinking to relieve the horse he got out to walk and left one of the girls to drive. The horse not liking to go through a mud hole and missing the firm hand of his usual driver, balked across the ditch, when there was some loud screaming as the young ladies fully expected to have their spring suits spoiled.

## SOME - STARTLING - FACTS!

regarding styles and prices of

Dry Goods, Carpets and Clothing,

THIS WEEK, AT

## F. NATION & Co's.

Just to hand, a number of the latest NEW YORK DESIGNS, in HOME SPUN PLAID COSTUMES. In transit and to arrive this week, **THREE CASES** Cotton Challies, a special line and a big snap, **For only 6 1-4 cts per yd.**

Our black and colored Silk Stock is without a rival, and a little Silk talk will not be amiss when we say a \$1.50 Silk this week for **only \$1.17, ask for it.**

Also this week, look it up—we mean our beautiful range of **PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS MATERIALS**, regular 60, 65 and **70 CENTS**, this week **AT 57 1-2 CENTS**, all double fold. Those new **GOLD and SILVER TRIMMINGS** are being picked up at sight, **they're nice and very scarce.**

The **Cleopatra Hats** and **Mary Anderson Caps** are the latest out, and young Ladies and Girls should see them at the usual **LOW PRICED CENTRE COUNTER.**

The big lot of Bleached Cottons are now in and no Lady should miss seeing the line, full yard wide, at **12 yards for 100 cts.**

Those noble Shoulder Capes all the go in Eastern Cities, will be given away this week, \$1.00 the pick, worth 5 and 6 DOLLARS.

**THE CARPET STOCK AND PATTERNS** are no doubt out of sight, but prices under all competitors. Fancy our Crosslers best 5 FRAME Brussels, choice patterns, this week, \$1.25, up stairs. Complete Window Shades 70 cents.

A lot of News in small space for the Men and Boys:

**The Spring Overcoats**, newest made, prices \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00, best cloth and highest finish.

The Tweed, Worsted and Serge Suits for men, youth's and children are unequalled for MAKE UP, finish and value.

BOYS' SUITS, \$2.50 UP.

Don't fail to call

MEN'S SUITS, 3.00 UP.

and examine.

**In Ties**, the range is without limit and the price from **5 cts** up, please all who see them.

Those Summer Flannel, Silk and Cambrie Shirts are so cool and values so good you feel comfortable at once, they are from **75 cts** upwards.

**THE RUBBER COATS AND CIRCULARS** keep out the rain and all are guaranteed.

We have the Hat trade, because the newest shapes can't be got elsewhere and prices are lower from us.

Miss Scott wants **20 First-class** hands for the Dress and Mantle-making Department. She is very busy—no wonder, **PERFECT FIT, STYLISH AND WELL MADE GARMENTS** please the Ladies.

Next week there will be other kind of news for you—we're always picking up novelties and bargains.

## NATION & COMPANY,

Mail Orders promptly executed. F. O. Box 83, Brandon.

## - The Golden Lion -

## McKELVIE & DUNWOODY

JACKETS, Ladies' and Misses'.

We are showing this week a magnificent range of Ladies and Children's Jackets of our own importation, also a choice lot Ladies' and Misses' Cloth and Lace Capes, most stylish things of the season.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS.

A very choice assortment to select from, all the newest designs in handles.

DRESS GOODS.

A magnificent range of Seasonable Goods, in Cashmere, Henrietta, Debeige, Figured Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Delaines, Colored Lustres, &c., &c.

Just received, a very fine assortment of Art Muslins, beautiful designs from 12c.

Carpets and House Furnishings.

Just to hand, an elegant range of Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Super Union and Hemp Carpets, also Kensington Squares in all sizes and patterns.

CURTAINS.

In Chenille, Raw Silk, Art Guipure, Lace, &c. Opaque Window Blinds, with rollers and attachments complete, from 75c.

## McKELVIE & DUNWOODY,

N. B. Wanted, apprentices for Dress & Mantle-making Department. Apply to Miss Wait.

The Golden Lion.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon, Man.